

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL XI.

F RANKFORT KENTUCKY, JANUARY 25, 1862.

NO. 123.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GEORGE E. ROE,
Attorney at Law,
GREENUPSBURG, KY.

WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup, Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court of Appeals. Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House, Jan 14 w&t-wf

JOHN A. MONROE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Franklin County Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State. As well as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of deeds, and other writing to be used or recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, etc. His office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House, Nov 15 tf

JOHN M. McCALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.

WILL attend particularly to SCHEDULED and REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the want of official records. Sept 19 w&t-wf

LAW NOTICE.

TAS. B. CLAY,
CLAY & MONROE,

WILL practice law in the United States Circuit and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confined to them will receive prompt attention.

Address Thomas B. Clay, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lexington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.
Has been engaged to attend the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention. Apr 7 w&t-wf

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan. LIGE ARNOLD,

Attorney at Law,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll, Calloway, Grant, and Henry counties. Collections in any of the above courts promptly attended to. Apr 7 w&t-wf

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
Attorney at Law,
FAIRFIELD, KY.

WILL practice in the Pendleton Circuit Court and in the courts of the adjoining counties. May 19 tf

G. W. CRADDOCK,
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,

Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky. Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. Jun 1 w&t-wf

P. U. MAJOR,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, the Court House, will practice law in the Circuit Courts of the 8th Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and all other courts held in Frankfort.

JOHN E. HAMILTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
COVINGTON, KY.

WILL practice in the counties of Kenton, Campbell, Pendleton, and Boone. Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio. Dec 17 w&t-wf

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. J. C. KEENON,

HAVING a conveniently located in Frankfort, ten minutes his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity. Jun 1 w&t-wf

Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d flr. Sept 1 w&t-wf

T. N. & D. W. LINSDAY,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the bridge. Dec 11 w&t-wf

JAMES SIMPSON,
SIMPSON & SCOTT,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office Adjoining Yeoman Building.—The same heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

Judge JAMES SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT will hereafter practice law in partnership in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court, Frankfort. Judge JAMES SIMPSON would respectively refer to all persons who have known him, either at the Bar or as Circuit Judge in early life, or more recently as Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. John L. Scott would refer to the persons heretofore referred to him in his published card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and prompt attention. Jan 3 w&t-wf

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on West side St. Clair street, near the Court-house. Feb 25 w&t-wf

JAMES P. METCALF,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on St. Clair street, over Drs. Sned & Rodman's. Feb 22 w&t-wf

JOHN RODMAN,
Attorney at Law,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-House,
FRANKFORT, KY.

JOHN W. VOORHIS,
Merchant Tailor,
South side Main Street,
Opposite Gray & Tood's Grocery Store,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Has just received his large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, And everything necessary for furnishing a gentleman's entire wardrobe.

All work warranted to be well done, and in good style, as at other establishments in the Western country.

No fit no sale. Oct 6 w&t-wf

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.

CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlys, on the best terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete sets.

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LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN A. MARSHALL.....JAS. F. DICKINSON.

NEW CARPET

AND
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,

Importers & Dealers,

79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are now opening an entirely new stock, embracing every variety, style, and quality of handsome Carpets, Floor & Cloth, Tassels, Combs, Mats, Coco Matting, Bandas, Shades, Curtains, Shade Trimmings, Crum Cloths, Gimpes, Green Balze, Green Linen.

BLANKETS all with fine qualities, and prices. We also make hand and make to order Linens, Tarpaulins, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforts, &c., &c. Our stock being entirely new, and having been selected with great care, we can offer such inducements in styles, qualities, and prices as are seldom found west of the mountains.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,

79 Fourth St., Lou. Ky.

au13 w&t-wf

HART & MAPOTHER,

Lithographers and Fancy Printers,

Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every description of ENGRAVING, PAPER, COLOR PRINTING, &c., &c. oct7 w&t-wf

GEO. H. CARY.....R. L. TALBOTT

CARY & TALBOTT,

Successors to

(BELL, TALBOTT & CO.)

DRUGGISTS and APOTHECARIES. PAINTS,

Oils, &c., 43 Market street, between Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

Particular attention paid to Physicians' orders.

Mar22 w&t-wf

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COMMITTED TO JAIL.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

KY., August 31st, 1861.—A negro woman, named NANE, who belongs to Wright Smith, of East Louisville, is about twenty-one years old; black complexion, hair short and curly, about 130 pounds; copper color; front teeth a little decayed; five feet high; weight about 130 pounds.

Address DR. T. WILLIAMS,

Consulting Surgeon Galen's Hospital, 314 Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.

Office hours from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 9, P. M

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS:
One copy per annum, in advance..... \$4 00

SATURDAY.....JANUARY 25, 1862.

Laws of Kentucky.
The Public Acts, passed at the September and November sessions of the Legislature, 1861, are now printed, and for sale at this office. Price fifty cents.

The Divided North.

Attempt to disguise the fact as we may, says the Brooklyn (N. Y.) News, it is nevertheless true, that there are two parties in the North whose views as to the proper manner for prosecuting the war for the preservation of the Union, as are divergent as the poles. Each of these parties have exhibited from the commencement an earnestness and energy that, exercised in behalf of a good cause, should, and doubtless will, insure success. It is true that one of these parties is a great deal more practical than the other, for its adherents have shone upon the very first call to arms, and boldly risked life, liberty, and the prosecution of all minor offices, in behalf of the cause they have espoused, while the other has done little more than bawl and scream, and couple the frantic cry of save the Union, with the more important one, to them, of free the nigger. The present fate and future destiny of this country depends upon which of these two parties shall succeed for the next few months in directing the affairs of the Nation. The one party is eminently conservative, and believe that the perpetuity of a great Nation, the welfare and happiness of twenty-three millions of people now living, the hopes of millions of the oppressed of other countries, and the fate of millions yet to be, is of more consequence than the immediate and unconditional emancipation of four millions of black slaves, to the majority of whom immediate freedom would be a greater curse than the most feeling abolitionist has ever ascribed to their present condition.

This party believe that the blessings sought and hoped for are only to be attained by a preservation of the Constitution and a faithful observance of all its conditions by all the parties to the compact. They cannot understand that its abnegation by a portion of the people of one section of the country does or can possibly render necessary, or even justify its violation by the people of another section. Their rallying cry has been, since rebellion first showed its hideous front, the UNION, the CONSTITUTION, and the preservation of the laws. For the preservation of these they were willing to make any sacrifice. And in the same direction they are willing to go on to the end. They are not only willing, but determined to prosecute the war against Southern rebellion to the bitterest end. But they cannot and will not forget that there are thousands in every Southern State who are true to the Union and all the compacts of our forefathers, and who would gladly make it manifest, could they but have the opportunity to do so. Against these, their brethren, they are not willing to wage an indiscriminate warfare, for no other reason than that they possess and use a species of property that has descended to them from their ancestors, and the right to own and use, which is vouchsafed by the Constitution.

The other party is the rampant and rabid Abolition party, considerable in point of numbers and most indefatigable in their efforts to secure the object which alone incites them to action. This party would sacrifice all things, Union, Constitution, and all the good that may be hoped for from the perpetuation of our government, for the one object of abolishing slavery, which, had it not been for their insane ravings and injudicious interference, would have been already abolished in one-third of the States where it now exists. If the counsels of this latter party are to prevail, no man living can predict the result of the present conflict. There can be little doubt of the ability of the Government to subdue the rebellion in the South, and restore not only the Union, but the fraternal feelings that have heretofore characterized the people of all sections. For all the people of the South are not rebels nor sympathizers with the rebellion, and the reckless fire-eating conspirators that have brought the country to its present sad condition cannot long prevail, but must and will be subdued. But whether the abolitionists of the north can succeed in a crusade against slavery, which must encounter the determined hostility of every man and woman south of Mason and Dixon's line, is quite another matter. This question of slavery, then, is the only one upon which the North is divided. It is not, and never has been, a real issue in the present contest. The question has been dragged in, and great efforts have been made by the interested parties to give it prominence. But let us hope, we reasonably may, that wise and moderate counsels will prevail.

Col. Sam. Medary, of the Columbus (O.) Crisis, commenting upon the recent change of the head of the Federal War Department, writes thus despondently hopeful:

We look upon this movement as the commencement of an entire new order of things at Washington. If not, Deity himself would be balked in an effort to conform His purposes to the hair-brained influences that have been controlling affairs at the National Capitol.

* * * * * But whether energy, talents, indomitable courage, and an honesty of purpose, not any too common of late, will be able to steer clear of long accumulated errors and multiplied misfortunes, is a matter rather to be tried than confidently predicted. The country is beset with pretenders, with men of broken fortunes and bankrupt reputations, whose schemes of recklessness are mere windbag exuberances, which only want to be pricked to collapse their greatness, and expose their true characters. In doing this, consists the secret of success, if success is yet within the range of our destiny.

General Lane and the President.

A Washington correspondent of the Tribune thus describes an interview between General Lane and the President:

"At the leave-taking of Gen. James H. Lane at the White House, on Friday, P. M., a conversation occurred so remarkable and important in its scope, and so evidently designed for the public eye, that I feel at liberty to record it.

"There were present at the time President Lincoln, General Lane, Senator Pomeroy, Commissioner Dole, a few members of the House, and a group of officers and clerks from the different departments of the government.

"On turning to leave, Gen. Lane said, 'Well, Mr. Lincoln, you know my way; I shall pursue the policy with which I began, and somebody will get hurt.'

"To which the President replied,

"Yes, General I understand you. And the only difference between you and me is, that you are willing to surrender fugitives to loyal owners in case they are willing to return; while I do not believe the United States government has any right to give them up in any case. And if it had, the people would not permit us to exercise it."

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10. A sum tax.....	1,900,000
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We learn by a private letter that Judge Trimble has been elected to Congress in the First Congressional District, in place of Hon. H. C. Burnett.

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The Change in the War Department.
(Washington Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.)

The only Senator who enjoys intimate relations with Secretary Stanton is Mr. Sumner, who moved his unanimous confirmation the day his name reached the Capitol. The relations between him and Secretary Chase are equally intimate. These two names should be sufficient endorsement of the new Secretary, who it may be added is fully acceptable also to such men as Senators Wade and Fessenden. The truth is, that in the last days of Buchanan's Administration it was Edwin M. Holt, who did what could be done to save what could be saved of the nation. Then it was that he formed the intimacies with the more advanced members of the Republican party, which he has fostered since his retirement to private life, and adopted opinions in unison with those which will certainly guide his official conduct.

He is a man of vigorous character, with resolution to prosecute the war with the utmost energy, and to strive to strike the rebellion in its most vulnerable points. Slavery he believes to be the most vulnerable of all. During his administration of the War Department, no General or other officer of the army will more than once return a fugitive slave. Those who flatter themselves that in his appointment the cause of slavery, of the rebels, or of the Border States, or of the "hands-off," has gained an ally, will be charmingly disappointed.

He is not a man of rosewater-doubts as to the expediency or propriety of doing this or that thing, of arming this or that class of men ready to fight for the Union. His only question will be, how most rapidly and thoroughly to crush the rebellion.

The Washington correspondent of the Evening Post makes the following statements respecting the newly appointed Secretary of War:

"It turns out that Mr. Stanton is an Anti-Slavery Democrat, or rather a War Democrat of the school of Dickinson and Cochran. He believes most fully in the propriety of using the institution of slavery as a means to strike down the great rebellion. He fully approved in December of Mr. Cameron's report, and is more heartily hated to-day by the pro-slavery and white-feathered Democrats in Congress (there are but few of them) than any member of the existing Cabinet. He is a live man, and will urge an active and aggressive policy upon his colleagues in the Cabinet."

The following was the vote tabling the resolution which declares that no part of the appropriation now or hereafter made, nor of taxes now or hereafter to be laid by Congress, shall be used in or applied to the prosecution of the war for the emancipation of slaves in the slaveholding States of the Union:

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Babcock, Bailey, (of Mass.) Baxter, Beaman, Birmingham, Blair, (of Mo.) Blaine, Buffinton, Burnham, Campbell, Chamberlain, Clark, Clements, Colfax, Frederick A., Conkling, Rosecrans, Conkling, Conway, Cutler, Davis, Dawes, Delano, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Elliot, Fessenden, Fenton, Frank, Granger, Gurley, Hale, Hatchett, Hooper, Horton, Hutchins, Kelly, Kellogg, (of Ills.), Kelllogg, (of Mich.) Killinger, Lansing, Loonies, Lovejoy, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Marston, Mitchell, Morehead, Morris, (of Me.) Morris, (of Vt.) Nixon, Olin, Patten, Phelps, (of Cal.) Pomeroy, Porter, Rice, (of Mass.) Riddle, Rollins, (of N. H.) Sargent, Shanks, Sheffel, Sherman, Sloan, Spalding, Stevens, Stratton, Thomas, (of Mass.), Trum, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Van Valkenburg, Van Wyck, Verree, Wall, Wallace, Walton, (of Me.) Walton, (of Vt.) Washburn, Wheeler, White, (of Ind.) Wilson, Windom, and Worcester—91.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Ancona, Bailey, (of Pa.) Blair, (of Va.) Brown, (of Va.) Cleveland, Cobb, Corning, Cravens, Chrisfield, English, Fonke, Haught, Harrison, Holman, Johnson, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Leary, Morris, Noble, Norton, Nugent, Robinson, Rollins, (of Mo.) Stiel, Steele, (of N. Y.) Steele, (of N. J.) Vandigham, Vibbard, Voorhees, White, (of O.) Wickliffe, Woodruff, and Wright—37.

Despondently Hopeful.

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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

The Proposed Bankrupt Law.

At various times since the commercial disasters of 1847, efforts have been made to procure the enactment of a national bankrupt law. A bill for this purpose was introduced into the Senate in March, 1869, by Mr. Toombs, but it was not called for by any sufficient public urgency, and never got out of the committee of that body to which it was referred. In the course of the past summer, however, the pressure for some general law was renewed as a consequence of the political troubles, and the number seeking relief was so much increased at the time the present session of Congress began as to render it highly probable that some form of a general law would pass before the session closes. The state of affairs has greatly changed on this point within the last two months, in fact. Many merchants who at first opposed the enactment of such law until the war is ended, are now disposed to regard it as the best mode of approaching the very difficult question, what to do with the commercial or trade relations of the north with the south as the authority of the Union is progressively restored. These relations are likely to suffer a degree of injury not anticipated, and as much or more in consequence of the absence of any law to protect a merchant at the south in holding his goods and property, as from any disposition to defraud his creditors in the loyal States. In short, a well framed law is needed at once to enable all parties to come to a speedy settlement on just and equitable terms. The northern merchant may become himself bankrupt for the want of twenty to fifty thousand dollars from his southern debtors, leaving four or five times as much more unpaid; and in case no law steps in to aid him, the delays and changes to which his debtors will be subjected will prevent him from getting a dollar in time to save himself from breaking up.

The pressure on this aspect of the case is, in fact, becoming very strong, at New York particularly, and a special committee of the House of Representatives, Mr. Roscoe Conkling, chairman, has given a great deal of attention to the work of perfecting a proper bill. The basis of their work is a bill prepared by a strong committee of leading merchants of New York City, just before the beginning of the session, and it is only just to say that none of them engaged in its preparation are likely to have occasion to avail themselves of its provisions, except as creditors. Royal Phelps, George Ordway, A. & A. Lawrence & Co., Jaffray & Sons, and other like houses, to the number of ten or twelve, are the movers in the matter, and it is also supported by the Chamber of Commerce. This bill has been printed and widely distributed, to enable the merchants of every part of the country to consider it fairly, and suggest amendments if they are desired. Two or three less carefully prepared and really objectionable bills have also been sent to Congress, and they will probably be urged on that body if this should not be supported with sufficient strength to crowd them out.

The practical question is, therefore, whether a bill suited to remain as a permanent enactment cannot become a law at this session, and thus answer all the proper demands for immediate relief, and still protect the creditor interest properly. It is the belief of those who have examined this bill that all these ends may be answered by its enactment. It embodies all the valuable features of the English bankrupt law, all the careful discriminations that law makes in regard to the causes of bankruptcy, with the award of lenient measures in one case and severe measures in others, an intrinsic justice requires, while it is simpler and better condensed in its phraseology. It provides for all the requisite proceedings in arrest of the misappropriation or destruction of property which attends the occupation of a district in which the rebellion prevails, and in this respect does all for the protection of creditors that was proposed to be undertaken by the Provost Marshal's Court in Alexandria, at the same time that it as fully protects the debtor, by securing him a fair value for his property, and an honorable discharge if the preservation of his property shall on the hearing show him to be solvent. A provisional assignee may be appointed to this duty of preserving a debtor's property for such time as the court may be unable to obtain a full hearing, on proof made by petitioning creditors of the necessity of this protection; and this or some other general law is obviously necessary to attend the restoration of the authority of the Union in the States which have enacted stringent laws against the payment of Northern creditors at all. There is no law now to meet the case in time to protect the creditor or the honorable debtor whose interest it is, equally with the creditor, to adjust satisfactorily and amicably all past transactions, and to make up for past losses by entering promptly on a new and active trade. A debt of a few thousand dollars might, by remaining for months or years unadjusted, prevent both parties from earning twice the sum from new business.

To frame a law perfectly adapted to the relief of all the parties who now need and deserve it, at the same time that it has all the requisites for a permanent statute, is of course no easy matter. The bill now proposed has had a very thorough examination, however, not only by the committee of merchants from whom it emanated, but also by the committee of the House of Representatives having the subject in charge. It has been very fully considered by our own merchants, also, and is now before the Board of Trade, with a prospect of approval. The general opinion here was at first unfavorable to the enactment of any bankrupt law at the present time; but the belief that such a law is needed to protect all parties in the present troubles, and the urgency of many strong Northern houses to realize something from their Southern indebtedness at a time reasonably near at hand, has induced some change in opinion, and at least a willingness to declare this bill preferable to all others, if one must be enacted.

The proceedings in arrest of the destruction and misappropriation of the property of a debtor, provided for in this act, may, if the petitioning creditor does not reside within fifty miles of the Judge of the District Court, be instituted before "any Judge of the Supreme Court or Court of Common Pleas of any State within the district where the debtor resides, or last had his residence, or any judge of a court of record within such district authorized by the laws of the State within which he resides to grant injunctions in suits at law or in equity," and such a judge may require the debtor to appear, and to restrain him meantime from waste of property by appointing a provisional assignee. It is clear that when large towns and considerable districts of the Southern States come to be occupied by the United States there will be great need of some general law by which the interests of both debtor and creditor may be preserved, and the way prepared for such payment of past debts as may be practicable and reasonable, as well as for the renewal of trade in the fullest manner and at the earliest moment. Of course it is not expected that any large share of actual insolencies will go into the court for final disposal; and the great merit of such a law will be to throw around every case the strongest inducements to a speedy and just settlement. If compulsory process is thus put within reach of creditors, the great majority of debtors will find it their interest to make so plain a case as to bring about immediate and friendly settlement. Even in case of apparently refractory debtors in the South a preliminary proceeding in arrest of the destruction of property may be all that will be necessary, and this may be even a greater kindness to the debtor than to the creditor.—*Phil. North American & Gaz.*

A List of the General Officers in the Armies of the Confederate States.

The following interesting statistics of the Confederate Army organization are due to one of the Richmond correspondents of the Charleston Courier. In the list of Brigadier Generals in the Provisional Army, this regular order of appointment is perhaps not always observed, but we believe the list is otherwise correct. The dates of graduation from West Point are taken from Gardner's Dictionary of the United States Army.

GENERAL IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

- Samuel Cooper, Virginia, Adjutant General.
- Albert S. Johnson, Texas, Commanding in Kentucky.
- Joseph E. Johnston, Virginia, Commanding Northern Virginia.
- Robert E. Lee, Virginia, Commanding South Atlantic Coast.
- P. G. T. Beauregard, Louisiana, Commanding Army of Potomac.

MAJOR GENERALS IN THE PROVISIONAL ARMY.

- *David E. Twiggs, Georgia, resigned.
- Leoniadas Polk, Louisiana, Commanding at Memphis.
- Braxton Bragg, Louisiana, Commanding at Pensacola.
- Earl Van Dorn, Mississippi, Army of the Potomac.
- Gustavus W. Smith, Kentucky, Army of Potomac.
- Theophilus H. Holmes, North Carolina, Army of Potomac.
- William J. Hardee, Georgia, Missouri.
- Benj. Huger, South Carolina, Commanding at Norfolk.
- James Longstreet, Alabama, Army of Potomac.
- John B. Magruder, Virginia, Commanding at Yorktown.
- Thomas J. Jackson, Virginia, Commanding Northwestern Virginia.
- Mansfield Lovell, Virginia, Commanding Coast of Louisiana.
- Edmund Kirby Smith, Florida, Army of Potomac.
- George B. Crittenden, Kentucky, Commanding East Tennessee.

BRIGADIER GENERALS IN THE PROVISIONAL ARMY.

- Milledge L. Bonham, South Carolina, Army of Potomac.
- John B. Floyd, Virginia, Commanding Army of Kanawha.
- Henry A. Wise, Virginia, Waiting Orders.
- Ben McCullough, Texas, Missouri.
- *Henry R. Jackson, Georgia, resigned.
- *Robert S. Garnett, Virginia, killed in action.
- *William H. T. Walker, Georgia, resigned.
- *Barnard E. Bee, South Carolina, killed in action.
- Alex R. Lawton, Georgia, Commanding Coast of Georgia.
- Gideon J. Pillow, Tennessee, Kentucky.
- Samuel R. Anderson, Tennessee, Kentucky.
- Daniel S. Donelson, Tennessee, Coast of South Carolina.
- David R. Jones, South Carolina, Army of Potomac.
- Jones M. Withers, Alabama, Commanding Coast of Alabama.
- John C. Pemberton, Virginia, Coast of South Carolina.
- Richard S. Ewell, Virginia, Army of Potomac.
- John H. Winder, Maryland, Richmond.
- John A. Early, Virginia, Army of Potomac.
- *Thos. R. Flournoy, Arkansas, died in Arkansas.
- Samuel Jones, Virginia, Army of Potomac.
- Arnold Elzey, Maryland, Army of Potomac.
- Daniel H. Hill, North Carolina, Army of Potomac.
- Henry H. Sibley, Louisiana, Texas Frontier.
- William H. C. Whiting, Georgia, Army of Potomac.
- William W. Leroy, North Carolina, Western Virginia.
- Richard H. Anderson, South Carolina, Pensacola.
- Albert Pike, Arkansas, Indian Commissioner.
- *Thomas T. Fauntleroy, Virginia, resigned.
- Robert Toombs, Georgia, Army of Potomac.
- Daniel R. Ruggles, Virginia, Louisiana.
- Charles Clark, Mississippi, Army of Potomac.
- Felix C. Trappier, South Carolina, Coast of South Carolina.
- Isaac R. Trimble, Maryland, Army of Potomac.
- John R. Grayson, Kentucky, died in Florida.
- Paul O. Herbert, Louisiana, Coast of Texas.
- Richard C. Catlen, North Carolina, Commanding Coast of North Carolina.
- Felix K. Zollicoffer, Tennessee, Eastern Kentucky.
- Benjamin F. Cheatham, Kentucky.
- Joseph R. Anderson, Virginia, Coast of North Carolina.
- Simon B. Buckner, Kentucky, Kentucky.
- Leroy Pope Walker, Alabama, Alabama.
- Albert G. Blanchard, Louisiana, Norfolk.
- Gabriel J. Rains, North Carolina, Yorktown.
- J. E. B. Stuart, Virginia, Army of Potomac.
- Lafayette McLaws, Georgia, Yorktown.
- Thomas F. Drayton, South Carolina, Coast of South Carolina.
- Thomas C. Hindman, Arkansas, Kentucky.
- Adley H. Gladden, Louisiana, Pensacola.
- John Porter McCown, Tennessee, Kentucky.
- Lloyd Tilghman, Kentucky, Kentucky.
- Nathan G. Evans, South Carolina, Coast of South Carolina.
- Cadmus M. Wilcox, Tennessee, Army of Potomac.
- *Philip St. George Cocke, Virginia, died in Virginia.
- R. E. Rodes, Alabama, Army of Potomac.
- Richard Taylor, Louisiana, Army of Potomac.
- Louis T. Wigfall, Texas, Army of Potomac.
- James H. Trapier, South Carolina, Coast of Florida.
- Samuel G. French, Mississippi, Army of Potomac.
- William H. Carroll, Tennessee, East Tennessee.
- Hugh W. Mercer, Georgia, ——
- Humphrey Marshall, Kentucky, Kentucky.
- John C. Breckinridge, Kentucky, Kentucky.
- Richard Griffith, Mississippi, Army of Potomac.
- Alexander P. Stewart, Kentucky, Kentucky.
- William Montgomery Gardner, Georgia, on furlough.
- Richard B. Garnett, Virginia, Army of Potomac.
- William Mahone, Virginia, Norfolk.
- L. O. Brian Branch, North Carolina, Coast of North Carolina.
- Maxey Gregg, South Carolina, Coast of South Carolina.

Those having an affixed are dead, or have resigned, since the commencement of the war.

THE WEST POINT GENERALS.

The following Confederate Generals are graduates of West Point—the date of their graduation being prefixed:

- Class of 1815—Samuel Cooper.
- Class of 1820—John H. Winder.
- Class of 1822—Isaac B. Trimble.
- Class of 1825—Daniel S. Donelson, Benjamin Huger.
- Class of 1826—Albert S. Johnston, John B. Grayson.
- Class of 1827—Leoniadas Polk, Gabriel J. Rains.
- Class of 1828—Thomas F. Drayton, W. Mercer.
- Class of 1829—Joseph E. Johnston, Robt. E. Lee, Theophilus H. Holmes, Albert G. Blanchard.
- Class of 1830—John B. Magruder.
- Class of 1832—George B. Crittenden, P. St. George Cocke, Humphrey Marshall, Richard C. Gatlin.
- Class of 1833—Daniel Ruggles.
- Class of 1835—Jones M. Withers.
- Class of 1836—J. B. Anderson, Lloyd Tilghman.
- Class of 1837—Braxton Bragg, William H. T. Walker, Jas. C. Pemberton, Arnold Elzey, H. S. Sibley, Jubal A. Early.
- Class of 1838—Wm. H. Hardee, Jas. H. Trapier.
- Class of 1839—Alex. R. Lawton, John P. McCown.
- Class of 1840—Richard S. Ewell, Paul O. Hebert, Richard B. Garnett.
- Class of 1841—Robert S. Garnett, Samuel Jones.
- Class of 1842—Earl Van Dorn, Gus. W. Smith, Mansfield Lovell, J. Longstreet, Daniel H. Hill, Richard H. Anderson, Lafayette McLaws, Alex. P. Stewart.
- Class of 1843—Roswell S. Ripley, Samuel G. French.
- Class of 1844—Simon B. Buckner.
- Class of 1845—E. Kirby Smith, Barnard E. Bee, Wm. H. C. Whiting.
- Class of 1846—Thomas J. Jackson, Cadmus M. Wilcox, David R. Jones, Win. G. Gardner.
- Class of 1848—Nathan G. Evans.
- Class of 1854—J. E. B. Stuart.

GENERAL WHO WERE NOT GRADUATES AT WEST POINT.

The following Generals were appointed to the old United States army without passing through the West Point Academy: David E. Twiggs, appointed in 1812; William W. Loring, in 1836; Thomas T. Fauntleroy, in 1839.

The following Generals first saw service in the Mexican war: M. L. Bonham, Henry R. Jackson, Gideon J. Pillow, Samuel R. Anderson, Charles Clark, Thomas C. Hindman, John C. Breckinridge, Ben F. Cheatham, Richard Griffith, Albert Pike, Adley H. Gladden, Maxey Gregg.

The following Generals participated in the Texan wars and the war with Mexico: Ben McCullough, Louis T. Wigfall.

The following Generals saw no military service previous to the present war: J. B. Floyd, Henry A. Wise, Robert Toombs, Richard Taylor, Thomas B. Flournoy, L. Pope Walker, K. F. Zollicoffer, William Mahone, L. O. B. Branch, William H. Carroll, R. E. Rods. Some, however, received military educations at State Institutions.

Virginia has 16 Generals in the Confederate armies: South Carolina, 9; Louisiana, 8; Georgia, 7; Tennessee, 8; North Carolina, 6; Kentucky, 7; Maryland, 4; Alabama, 4; Mississippi, 3; Texas, 3; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Missouri, none.

The following were born in the North, though previous to the present war they were citizens of Southern States: Gen. Cooper, born in New York; Ripley, in Ohio; Pemberton, in Pennsylvania; Whiting, in Massachusetts; Pike, in Massachusetts; Ruggles, in Massachusetts; Blanchard, in Massachusetts; French, in New York.

The following Confederate Generals are South Carolinians, viz: Huger, Bonham, Bee, (dead) D. R. Jones, R. B. Anderson, Drayton, Evans, Trapier and Gregg; and the following are natives of South Carolina, though citizens of other States, viz: Longstreet, of Alabama; Lawton, of Georgia; Donelson, of Tennessee; Withers, of Alabama; Hill, of North Carolina; Gladden, of Louisiana; and Wigfall, of Texas.

Elihu Burritt on Suppressing the Rebellion.

"With another year end this war, if we

keep half a million of soldiers in the field, and spend \$300,000,000 more of money?

What will the end be, thus won?

When the last regiments of the Confederates shall have been captured, and their last fortification demolished, will they be submitted to submission?

Will they severally or collectively take the oath of allegiance to the Government they abhor?

Will they send representatives to Congress again, or permit the few loyalists

in their midst, whom they now regard as traitors, to represent them at Washington?

Should they resort to passive resistance after being overpowered in the field, what should we do?

Keep a standing army of 200,000

for five or ten years, in scattered garrisons

from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and

from the Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico, to pre-

vent another uprising, to watch over the polls,

and to defend the loyalists from the ven-

geance of the secessionists? Then, embody-

ing the significance of all these questions in

one, it will be asked: what kind of Union will

be formed by the confederacy?

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OFFICIAL.

OFFICIAL.

Proclamation by the Governor.
WHEREAS, The following resolutions, viz
WHEREAS, Kentucky has been invaded by
the forces of the so-called Confederate States,
and the commanders of the forces so invading
the State have insolently prescribed the
conditions upon which they will withdraw, thus
insulting the dignity of the State by demanding
terms to which Kentucky cannot listen
without dishonor; therefore,

1. Be it resolved, by the General Assembly
of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the
invaders must be expelled; inasmuch as there
are now in Kentucky Federal troops assem-
bled for the purpose of preserving the
tranquility of the State, and of defending and pro-
tecting the people of Kentucky in the peaceful
enjoyment of their lives and property, it is—

2. Further resolved, That General Robert
Anderson, a native Kentuckian, who has been
appointed to the command of the Department
of Cumberland, be requested to take instant
command, with authority and power from
this Commonwealth to call out a volunteer
force in Kentucky for the purpose of repelling
the invaders from our soil.

3. Resolved, That in using the means which
duty and honor shall be used to expel the
invaders from the soil of Kentucky, no
citizen shall be molested on account of his
political opinions; that no citizens' property
shall be taken or confiscated because of
such opinions, nor shall any slave be set
free by any military commander, and that all
peaceable citizens and their families are enti-
tled to, and shall receive the fullest protection
of the Government in the enjoyment of their
lives, liberties and their property.

4. Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor
of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, be
requested to give all the aid in his power to
accomplish the end desired by these resolutions,
and that he call out so much of the military
force of the State under his command, as may
be necessary thereto, and that he place the
same under the command of Gen. Thomas L.
Crittenden.

5. Resolved, That the patriotism of every
Kentuckian is invoked, and is confidently re-
lied upon to give active aid in the defense of
the Commonwealth.

Have this day been passed by both Houses of
the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of
Kentucky, the Governor's objections thereto
to the contrary notwithstanding, and are therefore
the law of the land, I do hereby issue this
my proclamation, enjoining all officers and citizens
of this State to render obedience to all
the requirements of said resolutions, and in
obedience thereto, I have ordered Gen. Thom-
as L. Crittenden to execute the purposes con-
templated by said resolutions; and I hereby
require all citizens of Kentucky subject to
military duty to obey the call when the said
Gen. Crittenden may make upon them in ac-
cordance with the provisions of said resolu-
tions.

In testimony whereof, I, BERIAH
MAGOFFIN, Governor of the
L. S. Commonwealth of Kentucky, have
hereunto subscribed my name and
caused the seal of the State to be affixed,
Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of Septem-
ber, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the
70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN,
THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following act of the General
Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,
cordially approved by me on the 20th
instant, is the law of the land, I think proper,
in the exercise of my executive duties, to
make the same promptly known to the public,
as I do hereby, and I do earnestly
enjoin all citizens and residents of this
State to be obedient to all the require-
ments thereof, to the end that the hu-
mane and noble purposes of the Legisla-
ture may be faithfully effected. The said act
of the General Assembly is as follows:

*Resolutions providing for the peace and quiet
of the citizens of this Commonwealth.*

WHEREAS, The people of Kentucky have,
from the beginning, ardently desired and still
cherish the hope that they may not be involved
in the unnatural, prevailing civil strife
that Kentucky is now, as she has been, a
willing, and ready to interpose her friendly
mediation in adjusting terms of peace and re-
conciliation alike honorable and just to all;
but as her wishes to mediate and restore
harmony may not avail at present, and it is desir-
able that the people in the meantime,
should act in harmony, and be at peace
among themselves, so that if they shall be
involved in war, they will as far as possible,
relieve and palliate its calamities; therefore

Resolved by the General Assembly of the
Commonwealth of Kentucky, that if collisions
between hostile armies shall take place within
our territory, that it is most earnestly recom-
mended to the people of Kentucky not to
engage in said strife amongst themselves;
that it is the duty of the people to be obedient
to the civil authorities, and respect in
times of war as well as peace, all the rights
guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution
and laws of the land, that all good citizens
however they may differ in political opin-
ions, should unite in protecting each other in
their rights, of life, liberty, and property,
against all and every invasion thereof by un-
lawful raids, mobs, marauding bands or other
evil disposed persons, and aid the civil au-
thorities in arresting all such persons and
bringing them before the courts for trial.

Resolved, That we, the Representatives
of the present General Assembly hereby pledge
ourselves to a strict observance of the forego-
ing resolutions, and earnestly recommend a like
observance by all the people of the State
of Kentucky."

In testimony whereof, I, BERIAH
MAGOFFIN, Governor of the
L. S. Commonwealth of Kentucky, have
hereunto subscribed my name and caused
the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at
Frankfort this 23d day of September, in
the year of our Lord, 1861, and in the 70th
year of the Commonwealth.

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Done at Frankfort, this 23d day of September,
in the year of our Lord, 1861, and in the 70th
year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Sec'y of State.

By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Resolved, That we, the Representatives
of the present General Assembly hereby pledge
ourselves to a strict observance of the forego-
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